110,041 74

#### BOOMS TAKING A REST.

DABINET SPECULATION AT A STANDSTHALL

GENERAL HARRISON RESTING ON HIS CARS AND INDIANAPOLIS' WAITING FOR JOHN C. NEW'S RETURN FROM THE EAST -THE PRESIDENT - ELECT TALKS OF FACTIONS TO A MISSOU-

RIAN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Indianapolis, Feb. 12.—Interest in Cabinet speculation has been languishing, undeniably, in the last few days. General Harrison seems to be lying on his oars, waiting for developments in the East, and the real centres of gossip just now are Washington and New-York.

To-day brought the Thomas boom to the front, the indersements from Senator Cullom and the Illinois Representatives in Congress reaching General Harrison by mail. Little importance has been attached here to the effort to put Major Thomas at the head of the Navy Department, and the whole movement has been looked upon as a sort of flank attack on Mr. Wanamaker. It is even whispered about that some of the Philadelphia merchant's enemies in his own State are behind Illinois beem. Mr. Wanamaker has been on the Cabinet slate as a certainty for nearly three weeks. It is not known, however, whether he will get the Postmaster-Generalship or the Navy Department. If Mr. Wanamaker is put at the head of the former Department, which, it is said, he of the former Department, which, it is said, he really prefers, there may be some chance for agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, said: Major Thomas to show what he can do toward rebuilding the Navy.

Apart from this agitation for a Western Naval Secretary, to-day has been one of general stagnation among the political gossips. Everybody is waiting anxiously for the return of Colonel John C. New. Colonel New has written that he will be home on Thursday evening. With all his twelve years' experience on the Republican National Committee, he says he has never really known until now what it was to have a few political secrets which the newspapers were anxious to discover. arrival in New-York has had to hold more or less extended conversations with 123 reporters, not one of whom wanted less than the whole of General Harrison's Cabinet. Until Colonel New's return, it may be said with safety, a great part of the Cabinet will be still in the wood,

The meeting to-day of the Lincoln League of Indiana, an organization similar to the Republican Leagues of the other States, brought a crowd of working politicians to town from all the Congress districts. General Harr'son had expected to be present at the meeting in the Mr. Halford, took a hand in the business of the convention, and made a short speech afterward to the League. Ex-Governor Porter spoke, too, and so did Congressman-elect H. Clay Evans, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Evans was here to call on General Harrison, and made a visit to the Legislature as well as the convention. His business here was not political. He is on his way to Cleveland, Ohio, and merely stopped off here for half a day. With Mr. Evans came General Harrison's brother, Carter B. Harrison, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He will be the General's guest for a day or two.

A caller who got the President-elect to talking little about politics was J. C. Stewart, of Webb City, Mo. He was one of the two Missouri delegates to the Chicago Convention who voted for General Harrison from the first ballot to the last. The immediate object of his pilgrimage was to say a word in the interest of his fellow-Harrison dele gate, George A. Neal, of Osceole, Mo. Mr. Neal is anxious to be a United States District-Attorney in Missouri, and his friends are working to fortify his claims on the President-elect for the office. Mr. Stewart is the owner of a rich zinc mine in Southwestern Missouri, and wants nothing for himself. He was accompanied to General Harrison's house by a Republican politician here, and had a half-hour's interview.

During the course of the conversation, ne re-ferred to John B. Henderson as Missouri's choice for a place in the Cabinet. General Harrison discussed Mr. Henderson's qualifications for a Palace Car Company has been called for March 4 at Chicago while, and then turned the talk to General Noble. The special business may be the issue of new stock, made of St. Louis, an old college-mate of his at necessary by the recent purchase of a rival line, the in Missouri, the President-elect said, was the existence of factions. The Republicans there were fighting each other instead of fighting the Demoerats. He could not make an appointment which party and break down factions. The leader of a party within the party was building himself up at the expense of the organization as a whole. This had expressed their views. was true, too, in other States than Missouri. Then, after speaking in cordial terms of General Noble, the President-elect turned the conversation

Mr. Stewart came away thinking that perhaps General Harrison had some idea of making his college friend a Cabinet officer, but, as the Missouri delegate said, this was not a perfectly clear deduction from what the General had said. Stewart is satisfied now that ex-Senator Henderson's chances are not as good as they were two or

Henry Ziegler and John E. Strube, of Cincinnati, accompanied by John T. Zoelker, of Evansville, made a call on General Harrison this afternoon to ask for some minor offices in Ohio. Mr. Lociker was a strong supporter of the General, both before and after the Chicago Convention, and figured as the "man of influence" in the party. The President-elect is said to have told his visitors that he could make no promises just yet about Ohio patronage, and that Senator Sherman and the Ohio Representatives were the persons to apply to first. This may be taken as a hint, perhaps, of General Harrison's policy about Federal appointments. Zoelker was a strong supporter of the Gen-

Active preparations for the removal of the President-elect's household to Washington have begun. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee will hold no more receptions after to-morrow. The ladies will be kept busy packing for the next ten days, and even political callers, it is understood, will be looked upon as an imposition. The President-elect and his party, it is announced here, will make the trip to Washington in the private car of President Roberts, of the Penusylvania Railroad.

BR. BLAINE SAYS HE WILL BE IN THE CABINET. Paltimore, Feb. 12.—Colonel Julian Allen, of States-ville, N. C., who has been in this city for several days in the interest of a Southern exposition that will be held the coming fall in some Northern city, to-day told a reporter of "The American" that while in Washington recently he had an extended interview with James G. Blaine, who is an intimate friend of some years' standing. He explained to Mr. Blaine the exposition project, and Mr. Blaine at once ex-pressed in the most cordial way his interest in it and his willingness to do anything in his power to help carnest hope of the settlement of the race problem in a way that will inure to the best interest of the whole people. The South, he said, would have to work out the solution of the race problem for to work out the solution of the race problem for itself. In the selection of Federal officials for the Southern States, Mr. Blaine led Colonel Allen to think that he would favor the appointment of conservative flequibleaus, men who had laid aside the hatreds and bitterness of war times, and who were atming at the development of the country and the happiness and welface of the people.

In many ways Mr. Blaine expressed his concern for the welfare of the South and his interest in Ms future. He convinced Colonel Allen that when he took his seat in President Harrison's Cabinet he would prove as good a friend of the South as that porsion of the country ever had.

Mr. Blaine also spoke with freedom about his accoptance of the position of Secretary of State in General Harrison's Cabinet, and said that President Harrison tendered him the position a very few days after the electron, and did it in such a cordial way that he at once accepted it in the same spirit.

SENATOR SPOONER GOING TO INDIANAPOLIS. Mashington, Feb. 12.—Secator Spooner is reported be the next prominent pilgrim to Indianapolis. e will leave Washington later in the week, and it is derstood he goes to impress upon General Harrison a availability of Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, as cretary of War in the Cabinet of the incoming saidont.

### HOW TO SAVE LIFE.

ungs. What causes it? Congestion. Stop the con-cestion, the irritation cesses and the cough is cured. But now to stop the congestion! Ah, there is just where physicians have always been puzziel. But it must be obecked, or pneumonia, quick consumption or some terrible pulmonary disease will follow. Some doctors give cod

pulmonary disease will follow. Some doctors give cod liver oil, others cough syrnps, but the most advanced prescribe stimulants. Nature must be assisted. Pure whiskey will do it. See what physicians say:

Professor Austin Flint, of Bellevue (New-York) College, says: "The judicious use of alcohelic stimulants is one of the striking characteristics of progress in the practice of medicine during the last half century."

Professor Henry A. Mott, of New-York, says: "The purity of Dufty's Pure Mait Whiskey (as simple analytical tests will readily convince a physician or an expert) should certainly recommend it to the highest public favor."

Dufty's Pure Mait Whiskey is a certain cure and preventive of congestion and should be kept in every fanity. It is sold by all druggists and dealers. Be sure and secure the genuine.

RAILROAD INTERESTS. DENIALS COME FROM BALTIMORE,

NATURAL CAUSES THE REASON FOR THAT CITY'S EXCESS OF CORN SHIPMENTS.

Baltimore, Feb. 12 (Special).-The Baltimore grain nerchants were somewhat exercised to-day over the article in The Tribune regarding the increased corn trade of this city. The merchants and the railroad men deay that any discrimination has been made in rates in favor of the Monamental City, but assert that the large excess of receipts here is due to the fact that Baltimore is the better shipping port, and always has been ahead of Philadelphia and New-

"Baltimore has always been the corn market of the Atlantic States. The receipts every year will show the same relative excess in favor of Baltimore. There has been no discrimination in rates." Alexander J. Godby, of Gill & Fisher, prominent shippers, said: "Baltimore has always been the corn market of the country. The crop last season was large, and by reason of better facilities for shipping. the corn was sent to this market. I know of no discrimination having been made in rates in favor

of Baltimore." Some of the shippers say that the corn shipped Some of the shippers say that the corn shipped from the West has been graded more fairly here for the farmers than in New-York. Another cause is the better class of tonnage which is obtained at this port now, and the fair scale of freight rates given by the railroads. It is known that Philadelphisos have been suspecting some favoritism of the Pennsylvania Railroad in elevator charges at this point. A prominent Philadelphia firm has also been suspected of doing the most of its grain shipping from this port under the name of certain Baltimore firms.

MR. CONNOR READY FOR PEACE OR WAR. A Long Branch dispatch published yesterday stated that there was a conflict between the Central Radroad of New-Jersey, which is laying a second track on its Sandy Hook branch, and Washington E. Connor, a well-known Wall Street broker, who happens to own a large property on the railroad line. Connor said yesterday: "The matter is so old that I afternoon, but found his engagements too pressing to spare the time. His private secretary, the lawyers on both sides and I have no doubt that it will be settled equitably. I had given the railroad company the right of way through my property on the condition that the second track should be on the western side of the present line. The new track is on the eastern side, contrary to our agreement, and nearly two weeks ago I sought the protection of the courts. While I was willing to grant the right of way in one case, I was equally ready to fight it in the

> "The railroad company," Mr. Connor continued, "has sent word to me that the building of the second track cast of the present line was a mistake. Any other excuse would have been idle. I am willing to accept it and the whole matter has been placed in the hands of our lawyers. I was willing to give the right of way on one side of the present line; I will fight the building of the second track on the other side."

INTERSTATE COMMERCE HEARING.

Washington, Feb. 12.-The testimony in the case of Coxe Bros. & Co. against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was concluded to day and an adjournment taken until March 1, when counsel will make their arguments. President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, testified that the officers of the of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, but that the latter received no concessions or advantages whatever ter received no concessions or advantages whatever from the railroad company. The coal company did not, as had been intimated, receive notice of an-ticipated changes in railroad rates, and were in every possible respect upon the same footing as other coal producers. He regarded the rates charged as fair and just to the operators, and in no sense excessive, several other witnesses were called and testified to the same general effect.

PROPOSED PULLMAN'S MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman's modification of the contract with the Union Pacific.
size of "the meion to be cut" is unknown. Thished statement that the new issue would be \$5.0 followed the current Wall Street rumors, but unhappily the meeting of directors was reported to be held in this city and the directors have no absolute authority to in-

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Philadelphia, Feb. 12 (Special).—At the Reading railroad office to-day, it was stated that President Corbin had brought three suits against the Philadelphia, Newtown brought three suits against the Philadelphia, Newtown and New-York Railroad. One is to recover \$242,007 for supplies and material furnished; another for \$112,200, for coupons of bonds; and the third is for \$158,252, for guarantee of coupons. The suits are the result of the unsuccessful efforts of the Reading management to induce the Newtown railroad bondholders to scale their interest under a reorganization plan. The Reading owns a majority of the stock of the Newtown railroad, and a large block of the bonds.

of the stock of the Newtown railroad, and a large block of the bonds.

A prominent railroad man said to-day: "The intended purchase of the Bell's Gap railroad and its leased line, the Jefferson and Clearfield, by the Pennsylvania, is the first step toward the developing of new coal fields in the western part of the State. The Pennsylvania has consistently kept aloof from mining projects, and there is no certainty that it will now engage in such work; but it is preparing to secure control of the tounage. The Cresson, Clearfield County and New-York Short Line, extending from Cresson to a connection with the Bell's Gap, at Irvans, has been purchased in the interest of the Pennsylvania. Allied to this move was the purchase of the Cresson and Clearfield Coul Company. A wealthy syndicate is said to have taken charge of these coal lands, and also to have purchased the Sterling colliery. Altogether it is estimated that upward of 50,000 acres of coal lands are controlled, and prominent among those interested in the operation are Vice-President-elect Morton and Governor Beaver."

Carlisie, Penn., Feb. 12 (Special).—The forthcoming report of the Cumberland Valley railroad and branches for the year ending December 31, 1888, will show the gross carnings during the year to have been \$820,477.76; operating expenses, \$609,239.98; net earnings, \$211,237.78. In comparison with the year 1887, there is a decrease of \$6,152.03 in the net earnings. The surplus, after payments of \$19,975.25 for dividends, interest, real estate purchases etc. is \$11,262.53.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 12.—In the Superior Court to-day,

purchases etc., is \$11,262 53.

Salem. Mass., Feb. 12.—In the Superior Court to-day,
John H. Huributt was awarded \$600 damages against the
Boston and Maine railroad. In August, 1857, he purthased a ticket from Boston to Portland, paying what
the railroad agent told him would allow him to stop over

Xaschurgest and December 7the conductor refused

the refiread agent told him would allow him to stop over at Newburyport and Fortsmouth. The conductor refused to accept the ticket as a stop-over, and demanded an additional dollar, which Huriburt refused to pay. He was consequently arrested, whereupon he brought suit. Charleston, S. C., Feb. 12 (Special).—The contract for building the Carolina, Cumberland Gap and Chicago Railroad, from Edgenfeld, in this State, to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., by way of Abbeville, Pickens and Acheville, N. C., has been awarded to the Atlantic and Northwestern Construction Company, of New-York. The length of the road is 350 miles.

road is 350 miles.

Chicago, Feb. 12 (Special).—At to-day's meeting of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association all the important lines in the territory and many Southern lines were represented. It was decided that tourists' fickets could not be abidished and a number of reduction fares were granted. It was agreed that this association would adopt the punches description rebate duction fares were granted. It was agreed that this association would adopt the punches description rebate form of mileage tleast as recommended by the special committee at the January meeting and that this ticket become the standard form of mileage tiolest for this association.

Boston, Feb. 12 (Special).—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was off to 100 5-8 before 1 s'clock to-day, a reduction of 17-8 from last night's class, and 7-8 below Monday's lowest price. With the improvement of the afternoon it fallied and closed at 1011-2. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is in that condition that even if it pays a dividend it will be considered evidence of weakness, as the dividend was not carned.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12 (Special).—The faird annual convention of the National Association of Master Conveniou of the National Association of Master Builders was opened in the Franklin Institute to-day with 152 delegates present, representing thirty organ-izations. President John S. Stevens, of this city, presided. After the convention was called to order, Mayor Fitter read an address of welcome, Only routine business was transacted.

## OUR RIGHTS IN BEHRING SEA

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED TO CON-GRESS-NOTHING ABOUT THE SECRET ORDERS TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE RUSH.

-VARIOUS POINTS IN DISPUTE. Washington, Feb. 12.-On January 2 the Senate adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Hoar, asking the President to communicate all correspondence with Great Britain respecting the right of fishing, taking seal or navigating in the Behring Sea, the circum stances regarding the seizure or release of any British vessels by the United States, any regulations concern-ing the taking of seal, and whether or not any such regulations are enforced against citizens or vessels of the United States and not against the citizens of ressels of other countries. President Cleveland to-day transmitted to the Senate a mass of manuscript which had been prepared at the State Department retary Bayard, in a note to the President accompany-ing the correspondence, says that "negotiations are pending with a view to the protection of seal life in Cehring Sea by international arrangement."

The correspondence is in five parts, viz., first, relative to the seizure of British salling vessels in Bearing Sea; second, relative to negotiations for the conclusion of treaties of protection of for seals in Behing Sea, with France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, Sweden and Norway; third, Canadian correspondence relative to the seizure of British ves which is unimportant; fourth, prior correspondence relative to the Behring Sea, Alaska, the Sea of Ohkotsk and the Russian ukase of 1821; fifth, Treasury regulations.

THE BRITISH SIDE OF THE CONTROVERSY. The first part opens with Minister Sackville West's note to Secretary Bayard, September 27, 1836, au-nouncing the receipt of information by Her Majesty's overnment of the seizure of three English vessels the Carolina, Onward and Thornton, by the rever "Corwle," and his subsequent note of Octobe 21, 1886, protesting against the seizure. cember 7, Minister West wants to know Jt Canadian vessels, then fitting out for fishing in the Alaska waters, will be subject to seizure. January 9, 1887, the Minister writes again, expressing the concern of Her Majesty's Government that no answer has been returned to his previous notes. Another note of inquiry on February 1, 1887, brought a reply from Secretary Bayard, on the 3d, that the papers had not been received, but the President had ordered the charge of the vessels referred to and the release

of all persons arrested. On August 11, 1887, Minister West reported the seizure of three British Columbian sealers by United States cruisers and the assumption by Lord Salisbury that pending the discussion of the general subject no further seizures would be made by order of the inited States. Secretary Bayard replied that he knew of no foundation for Salisbury's assumpti Lord Salisbury, September 10, gave to Minister West the side of the British Government to the controversy that inasmuch as the vessels were selzed from seventy to 115 miles southwest of St. George's Island, they could not admit that they were within the waters of claim to exclusive jurisdiction over Behring Sca was never admitted either by England or the United States. On September 29 Minister West complains that the vessels have not been released as promised. October 12 the Minister makes the same representations re-specting three British Columbian vessels seized by the United States cutter Richard Rush as he did through Lord Salisbury's letter of September 10 regarding the British vessels. On the same day Attorney-General Garland informed Secretary Bayard that he had repeated his orders for the release of the vessels. Onward, Carolina and Thornon. October 19, Minister West protested to Secretary Bayard against the seizure of the Canadian vessel Alfred Adams, and gainst the continuation of similar proceedings by the United States authorities on the high seas.

THE CASE OF THE SEIZED CANADIAN VESSELS. Going over to the next year, Attorney-General Garland informed Secretary Bayard, on March 8, that owners of Canadian vessels seized by the United States for filegal fishing may be allowed to give bond for the vessels and skins without obligation to ap-

for the vessels and skins without obligation to appeal and pending definite sellement between the United States and Great British.

To determine and settle the claims grawing out of the sellement sellement between the United States and Great British.

To determine and settle the claims grawing out of the sellement of the sellement of the Secretary Bayard to organize a mixed commission; to which the Secretary repided that it was preferable to await the judgment of the Appellate Court in the promises, the cases still being on the docket. Then, on April 30, Lord Sallsbury, through Minister West, suggested an extension of the time allowed for the appeal, in order to have a settlement of the claims by diplomatic negotiation. May 28, Secretary Bayard told Minister West that he favorably viewed the proposition. August 6, Minister West asked Secretary Bayard to bostpone the sale of the vessels until the question of the legality of the seizure could be legally settled, which was done, bonds being taken in lieu of the vessels. After much correspondence, the sale was ordered (November 14, 1888) to take place at once. And thus the matter stands, no further communication having been had with the

authorities of Washington Territory, where the vessels were lying.

Our Ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Russia, Sweden and Norway were instructed to ask these Governments to Join in treaties for the protection of fur seals in Behring Sea. All except Sweden and Norway accepted, and the matter is now under discussion.

Parts four and five of the correspondence are taken up into the regulations of the Treasury Departmens. The correspondence goes back as far as 1822, when Mr. Adams informed Pierre de Paletien, Russian Minister, that the United States could not admit the jurisdiction of Russia over the waters within 100 Italian miles of shore, and extending her territorial jurisdiction to the fifty-first degree of north latitude on the American cosst. It includes, also, Secretary Fairchild's statement on February 5, 1859, that no general instructions have been issued in regard to taking seals since Secretary Folger's order of April 13, 1882, in which it is ordated that "No person shall hill any ofter, mink, marten, sable or fur seal, or other fur bearing animal within the Italia of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof; ... and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited."

SMALLS SPEAKS IN HIS OWN BEHALF. HIS CASE STRONGLY ADVOCATED BY MESSRS.

House to-day on the South Carolina election case was lively and interesting, and in one respect, at least, amusing. Colonel O'Ferrall, of Virginia, is a member of the Committee on Elections, but his speech to day was addressed not so much to the case in hand as to the Democrats of Virginia, whose candidate for Governor he wants to be at the election next fall. With that object in view the speech was rather astute. The part of it which Colonel O'Ferrall devoted to show The part of it which Colonel Oreral devoted to showing that Abraham Lincoln was opposed to the abolition of slavery was amusing if not instructive. Mr.
Cooper, of Ohio, another member of the committee,
and one of the ablest lawyers in the House, made most
effective and logical arguments in favor of the contestant. Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, and Mr. McComas, of Maryland, both spoke on the same side. Mr.
McComas, of Maryland, both spoke on the same side. Mr. McComas's speech attracted a good deal of attention, being largely devoted to an argument in favor of a National election law to govern the election of Representatives in Congress, and to prevent bribery and intimidation. The speech of Outhwalte, of Ohio, in favor of retaining Elliott in his seat was a school-

Mr. O'Ferrall in opening the debate argued that Smalls had been guilty of intimidation and declared that many of the negroes of the VIIth District of south Carolina had refused to vote for a convicted

that many of the negroes of the VIIth District of South Carolina had refused to vote for a convicted and sentenced felon.

Mr. Cooper, of Ohlo, denounced the election law of South Carolina as partisan, but declared that, in spito of this fact, in face of the possession by the Democrats of all the election machinery, in face of the testimony showing an unjust exercise of the registration law, in spite of all the frauds and miscounts and outrages, of all the legal votes cast the contestant had, according to the returns of the election managers, more than 1,200 majority. He characterized as nonsensical the idea that nine years after Smalls had been pardoned, and after he had been returned to Congress in the meantime, the people of his own race would refuse to vote for him because of these facts.

Mr. Johnston, of Indiana, declared that the Elections Committee had done Smalls a great injustice, as by its own findings, Smalls had 277 majority. He challenged the Democratic members to meet the proof of intimidation in the case.

Mr. McComas, of Maryland, said that after eighteen years of negro suffrage the white Democratic Representatives in Congress from the Black Beit declared that the blacks were to be forever servile. All the apologist for stich crimes as abounded in this case inslated that they were necessary to keep up the white rule secure in the Black Beit declared that the blacks were to be forever servile. All the apologist for stich crimes as abounded in this case inslated that they were necessary to keep up the white rule secure in the Black Beit declared that the blacks were to be forever servile. All the apologist for stich crimes as abounded in this case inslated that they write rule in the South, because intelligence, character and property had the right to rule. With white rule secure in the black states it was painful to consider how little political discussion had advanced. Surety Boutbonism, after a quarter of a century, had made no progress with the negro problem, had been a failure and a curse to

been committed in 1875 in South Carolina. It was true that he had been arrested in 1887, charged by the Democrats with receiving a bribe in 1873. He was as innocent of that charge as a habe unborn. He had been convicted, and had appealed to the United States Supreme Curt. Pending the appeal, Governor Simpson, without a request from him, directly or indirectly, had granted him a captain of militia "for incritorious service." The Governor would handly think that receiving a bribe was "meritorious service." Reviewing the case, he commented on the fact that, though in South Carolina every judge was a Democrat, though in South Carolina every judge was a Democrat, every prosecuting officer was a Democrat, every prosecuting officer was a Democrat, every constable was a Democrat, not a man had been brought to court for all this buildozing and intimidation which had been charged. It was said that he was an unpopular man, and that bis vote had fallen off. The vote had not fallen off, but the management of getting it into the box had fallen off. (Laughter, if all the negroes were praying to vote the Democratic ticket, why was it that Colonel Elliott had only received six thousand votes; He, Smalls, had lost his popularity, because when there were 600 Republican votes in a precinct, the clerk put 150 names on the poil list and the surplus votes were drawn out. (Laughter, Pending further debate the House adjourned.

THE TEXAS ELECTION OUTRAGES. DEMOCRATIC SENATORS NOT DISPOSED TO ENTER

UPON A DISCUSSION OF THE MATTER. Washington, Feb. 12 (Special).-The Democrat senators showed their hands to-day, when the resolution reported by Mr. Evarts, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in regard to the election outrages in Washington County, Texas, came up for discussion. The resolutions simply directed the committee to consider the propriety of amending the existing statutes relating to the election in Congressional districts so as to prevent the outrages which have so frequently disgraced Southern elections, and to enforce by statute, if possible, the purity of the ballot and an honest count of it. Naturally enough Mr. Evarts was desirous of presenting to the Senate the views of the majority of the committee in regard to this matter.

Mr. Harris, however, the feader of the Democratic side, declared that the business of the Senate was in such a condition that a discussion of this question would lead at the present time to no practical result, and would interfere seriously with pending business. He pretended to say that the violation of ballot boxes in the louth was a matter of secondary consideration

in a more advanced state at this session than they had ever been at any previous session at this time. Chandler insisted that the present was the proper time for a discussion of the whole question, and read from his seat the statement made by the two Claytons in regard to the recent assassination of their brother in Arkansas. If, said he, Republican contestants of seats in the House were to be disposed of in this manner this was certainly the time to examine the nethods by which Democrats in the South intend to

methods by which Democrats in the South intend to keep their seats in Congress.

After a hasty consultation the Democrats concluded rather than to have the bill discussed, they would vote to pass it without debate, and Mr. Harris so announced the fact. This, however, the Republicans were not willing to do. The hour, however, was so late, that Senator Evarts preferred not to begin his speech until to-morow, and so the Senate adjourned without action. It is possible that the counting of the Electoral vote to-morrow may postpone the consideration of the resolution until Thursday.

THE HOUSE AND SENATE TARIFF BILLS. SECRETARY FAIRCHILD'S ESTIMATE OF THE REVENUE REDUCTION OF EACH MEASURE,

Washington, Feb. 12 (Special),-The Committee on Ways and Means to-day received printed copies of the tabulated estimates furnished by the Treasury Department, which purport to show the effect upon the reve oue of the " Dark Lantern" bill and the Senate substiute therefor, if either of them should become a law, The computations are based upon the importations for he fiscal years ended June 30, 1888, and 1887, and the Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. According to the tables the reductions would be as follows:

Reduction of Internal Revenue, based on receipts for ISSS-87. House Bill. Senate Bill. All taxes on manufactured to-bacco and snulf. \$10,749,008 \$10,749,008 (ne-half of present tax on manufacture of cigars. \$3,199 (other special taxes upon dealers in and manufacturers of to-bacco \$03,027

All other special taxes upon the Same
One half of present tax on eigars
and eigarettes weighing meto
than three pounds per facesand
Tax on alcohol, used in the aria
(calimated)

MR. COLMAN'S NOMINATION GOES OVER, Washington, Feb. 12.-In executive session of the Senate this afternoon Senator Plumb, from the Commilitee on Agriculture, favorably reported the nomina-tion of Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, to be Secretary of Agriculture. Under objections the nomination went over until the next executive session. It is understood that the nomination will be confirmed, how ever, when it again comes before the Senate.

The nominations of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson to be Civil Service Commissioner in place of Edgerton, removed, and of First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson to be Judge of the Su Postmaster-General Stevenson to be Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will be subject to the general rule adopted by the majority of the Senate respecting political nominations. The objection to Stevenson is said to lie in the fact that his nomination is in violation of the Republican platform concerning Territorial offices, that they shall be filled by residents. Mr. Thompson is objected to on the score of extreme offensive partisanship in South Carolina elections.

The President nominated Lieutenant-Colonel Edward M. Hoyl, Inspector-General, to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Henry W. Lawton, Inspector-General, with the rank of Henry W. Lawton, Inspector-General, with the rank of Henry to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Inspector-General,

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERSTATE LAW. Washington, Feb. 12 (Special).—Senator Cullom has been trying for three days to get up the conference report on the proposed amendments to the Interstate Commerce law. He hopes to get the matter before the Senate on Thursday. He expects that there will the senate on Thursday. He expects that there will be a long debate on a proposition to agree to the amendments on which the House insists. Senator Sherman has announced his intention of proposing that the Senate agree to the amendment making the rate on oil in barrels the same as the rate on oil in tankcars. This is the amendment which is supposed to be almed at the Standard Oil Company. It is the amendment upon which the House insists most stremously, and it is the amendment to which, of all amendments, the Senate conferces were not willing to agree. Mr. Sherman is prepared to make a long speech upon this feature of the bill. Mr. Cullom does not believe that the Senate will agree to the amendment. The other amendment upon which there is a disagreement is the proposition to give jurisdiction to State courts in litigation arising under the luterstate Commerce act. Mr. Regan is expected to make a fight for this amendment, as it was one of the features of his bill in the House two years ago. The whole maker will probabily be thrown back into conference without instructions.

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE TO BE PROMOTED. Washington, Feb. 12.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report favorably a bill to reward Chief Engineer Melville for meritorious ser-vices in connection with the rescue of the Jeannette party, by advancing him one degree in rank.

Washington, Feb. 12 (Special).—The taxpayers and law-abiding citizens of the District of Columbia generlaw-abiding cilizens of the District of Columbia generally have begun to open their eyes to the Inexcusable negligence and inefficiency of the United States District Attorney. An officer of the Department of Justice who recently inspected the District Jall found therein no less than nineteen prisoners awalting trial on the charge of murder. Some of them have been thus confined for many months. Three other men are in the jall under sentence of death for murder. It is said that since ex-Congressman Hoge, of West Virginis, was appointed United States District-Attorney for the District of Columbia by President Cleveland, he has not tried a single murder case. It is evident that here is another opportunity for Mr. Cleveland to expend some of his past election real for "Heform."

Washington, Peb. 12 (Special). The Senate to-day passed the Naval Appropriation bill with the clause reference to the Thomas cruiser so amended as to eliminate the Congressman's name but broadly giv-ing him credit for the designs.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt said last night that the published interview in which he was made to say that New-York State would be left out in the make-up of General Harrison's Cabinet was entirely fictitious and utterly absurd.

RIDDLING THE EXCISE BILL

EX.JUDGE DAVIS RENEWS HIS CRITICISM OF THE MEASURE.

PAULTS AND IMPERFECTIONS OF THE PROPOSED LAW POINTED OUT IN DETAIL IN A LETTER TO GENERAL CURTIS-DR. CROSBY'S RE-FLUCTION - POSSIBLE EVILS IN THE BILL.

Albany, Feb. 12.-Ex-Judge Noah Davis has written an open letter to General Curtis, chairnan of the Excise Committee, which, in view of the present excise agitation in the Legislature, is attracting widespread attention. Judge Davis's letter is as follows:

New-York, Feb. 11, 1889. My Dear General Curtis: I have just read Dr. Cros-by's letter in "The Press" of this morning, in answer

by's letter in "The Press" of this morning, in answer to my "attack upon the Commission's Excise bill." His letter is founded upon the extremely meagre report of my remarks before your committee which appeared on Friday morning last in The Tribune. You, and the other members of the committee who were present, I think, will readily see that my "attack." as it is called, was by no means confined to the few defects mentioned by Dr. Crosby; but others do not know this fact, and therefore I beg permission to present to you a summary of my objections to the bill.

The first defect I referred to was in Section 14 of the bill, which provides that the "Commissioners of Excise in a town" shall meet on the first Monday of May in each year, for the purpose of receiving and considering applications for Hecease, and that "they shall meet at no other time as a Board of Excise, except to act upon applications for Hecease," and that "they shall meet at complete the act of 1857, Section 421. Why this special exception for that special purpose. This restriction to a single day, except for the specified purpose, I condemned as wrong, because the duties of such Commissioners are not limited to that purpose, but by the bill itself are extended to a number of other things, such as revoking Heenses, prospecuting for violations of law, and other kindred diffies, which the section virtually prohibits them from performing, by denying the right to meet except for the one purpose.

These called your attention specially to the sixteenth. HOW NOT TO REDUCE INTEMPERANCE.

I then called your attention specially to the stateenth section, which purports to be an effort to reduce the section, which purports to be an effort to requee the number of licenses to "a ratio of one such licenses for every five hundred of the population of every such city or town." How is this most desirable result attempted to be secured? First, "all inns, taverus and hotels are excepted from its operation. (The evel of this exception should be considered in the light of the new kind of licenses to be granted to these licensees, of which I shall speak presently.) But it is the how not to do it of the section of which I chiefly complain. The provision is that the Board shall not issue any license permitting the sale of strong or spirituous premises in excess of the number of such licenses that shall be in force when this act shall take effect, whenever by the issuance of such a license the total number of such licenses for every five hundred of the population of such license for every five hundred of the population of such license for every five hundred of the population of such license all times the right to license up to the full number of licenses in force when the act takes effect, no matter how much that number may be diminished by revocations for felonies, crimes, or violations of the laws-deaths, removals; or refusal to license the persons them holding license. In New-York, for Instance, if there is 8,000 licenses when the act takes effect, that number may be kept guod, though persons and places so licensed be largely changed. Dr. Crosby thinks this course necessary in order not destroy the valuable property of persons now licensed! But to deny a license testroys no property. The courts have long since held that there is no property right in a license. It is a mere privilege restricted to the person; the only loss the party can suffer by the cessation of his license is the privilege to sell intoxicating drinks to be drunk on or off the premises. Whatever property he has when his license expires, or is revoked, he may sell, use, or otherwise dispose of, but in so far as it consists of liquor, it cannot be sold number of licenses to "a ratio of one such license fo But see how the bill in this regard operates in the

But see how the bill in this regard operates in the towns.

Take a town of 5,000 people. Say there are twenty licenses. The principle of the bill professedly says there should be but ten; but the effect of the bill is to declare that "twenty" may be continued, and that number shall not be affected by the principle. In that town Section 16 of the bill is not and cannot be operative, though the population be for some cause reduced to 2,500; nor until it becomes more than 10,000. In the city of New-York the existing number can now be reduced under the provisions of the bill till the present population trebles its number. And yet this section is the boasted reduction of licenses. And the Commission, according to Dr. Crosby, framed this out of "bowels of compassion" for the vested rights of liquor dealers: A GREAT CONCESSION TO THE LIQUOR-SELLER

My chief attack upon the bill was directed, how wer, to the character of the licenses it authorizes and the vast increase of licenses it permits. These are the vast increase of licenses it permits. These are found in Section 17. First, licenses to keepers of thus, taverns and hotels are by the present laws, and have been as long as we have bud laws on the subject, limited to sales "to be drunk on the premises," and there is not now an inn, tavern or hotel in the state which can lawfaily sell in any other way. But the new license is to give to them the right not only to sell to be drunk on the premises, but "off" the premises and wherever the buyer chooses. This gives leave both to sell by the drink and in every other way. In short, it gives every inn, tavern and hotel the right to be a store, wholesale and retail, having both licenses practically at one price. If you add the cost of a store license to that of an inn the pretext of high license dwindles to a farce. Who does not know that such licenses to funs in the towns will soon make them a beggarly resort for all sorts of liquor dealing, and not merely a place where a dram may be had, but where liquor to be drunk at home

not know that such licenses to inns in the towns will soon make them a begrarly resort for all sorts of liquor dealing, and not merely a place where a dram may be had, but where liquor to be drunk at home will be taken "off the premises" to poison and destroy the peace of families?

The proposed change is most pernicious in its character. It has always been the law that a store and a hotel license could not be united in the same person and same building (Benson vs. Moore, 15 Wend, 200). A license to keep a tavern is a personal trust, and a defendant cannot justify under an assigned ilcense (14 John, 231). "It is a mere temporary permit" (Board of Excise vs. Harris, 34 New-York, 657). Yet by this new change all settled rules on the subject are to be overturned, and taverns and inns are to be changed from places for the accommodation of travellers and guests to resorts of all kinds of fluor buyers and drinkers. This is bad, uncalled for and unnecessry, and it will increase the sale and use of fluors, to the public in jury.

Second, The next class of the bill are Heonses to saloons. The saloou is a very modern institution, and except in clies of large population it has no right to exist. But the bill not only creates saloons everywhere, but gives the power to sell to be drunk on or off the premises. Their character is also changed, for the bill gives them all the powers of the Heensees of stores.

Third. The beer licensees may sell wines, ale and beer to be drunk on or off the premises. They may be licensed to sell in quantities less than five gallons but more than the soul to define packages only." Now they may be licensed for sell in quantities less than five gallons soot to be drunk on the premises. They may sell by small measure. The himitation to "unbroken packages only" seems to be for the benefit of inns send saloons where everything can be kept on tap, and be sold by the drink or small measure or in any quantity below or above five gallons. All the changes they made are bad, unless the "beer licenses" can

Fifth, But the licenses to keepers of eating houses are new and pregnant with evil. No such licenses are now known to the law. It is true many eating houses have licenses, but they are licensed as salcons, or possibly as hotels. But the creation of this new

how known to the law. It is the many eating houses have licenses, but they are licensed as salcons, or possibly as hotels. But the creation of this new class belongs whelly to this bill. It will bring into existence a vast number of the most vile and inferior salcons, where the youth of the country will be most likely to find its worst contamination. There will under it be some excellent eating houses, which will be no better for having a cheap license; and vast numbers of "cheap and may," places which will be industry worse for having licenses; and vast numbers of "cheap and may," places which will be infinitely worse for having licenses. The licenses are rated at less than half the fre for salcons. They will therefore be sought for on account of cheapness, and will spread the vice of drunkonness in proportion to the temptation they hold out for the poor and the young. The system of licenses is altogether changed by the bill, and, in my judgment, in every lustance for the worse. Drinking places will be increased and with the temptations to drink, drunkenness will become a worse vice than ever.

Sixth, But there is still another class of new licenses which the State twelf is to besue from the Controller's office. It is the salcon on wheels, and on steamboats and vessels! What call is there for this sort of thing! Who asks for a salcon on every train of cars, every fertyloat or steamboat mavigating the waters of our State? Certainly the American people can do without the temptations of liquer while trave'ling on our cars! Nothing is more abominable than a drunken man on a railroad train. He is a dangerous fining to himself and a misance to everybody else. Why can't we allow our people to go bome from their burliness without puriting the formptation of liquer under their moses at every step? Thed men are over apt to yie'd to such stimulation, and many a man will reach his family from a train or hoat, the worse for liquer bears without puriting to everybody else. Why can't we allow our people to everybody else. Wh

The change as to election day is simply monstrous. At present the law permit, no sale or gift of liquors by any person within a quarter of a mile of any poll

39th Annual Report

# MANHATTAN

Life Insurance Co., Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

INCOME ACCOUNTS, YEAR 1888. DISBURSEMENTS. Paid claims by death, matured endowments and payments of annuities ... \$690,731.53
Paid dividends ... \$50,187.87
Paid purchased policies ... \$207,527.61
Paid commissions, inxes, medical department, adversising, salaries, real estate, agency \*and other expenses ... ... 494,224.49—1,932,670.96

Cash in office.

Cash in bunk and trust company.

Bonds and mortanges secured by real estate
worth double the amount loaned, and protected by fre insurance policies held
by the company.

Loans on policies in force.

United States and New-York State stocks
and ratiroad bonds, market value.

Real estate at cost.

Quartetty and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in
course of collection and transmission.

Loans on stocks and bonds.

Interest due and accrued, and all other
property.

Reported claims awaiting proof Jan. 1, 1889. \$11,043,048 80 Included an addition of the Habilities Reserve on existing policies, under New-York State law, combined experience, 4 per cent 0,983,782 00— 10,236,343 94

Surplus by above standard ...... \$1,306,704 80

JAMES M. McLEAN, President. JACOB L. HALSEY,
First Vice-President,
HENRY Y. WEMPLE,
Socretary,
Second Vice-President,
S. N. STEBBINS,
Actuary.



Sold by ACKER, MERRALI, & CONDIT and all lead-g grocers and druggists at \$1 per pound tin; 55c. per ing grocers and druggists at \$1 per pound in half-pound tin.
U. S. DEPOT, 35 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

#### CHEVAL AND DRESSING GLASSES. Nearly one hundred selections of UNIQUE AND

ARTISTIC DESIGNS not procurable elsewhere. Such VARIETY in PATTERN and PRICE as includes every one's wants, at prices greatly reduced to make room for



41 . 43 . 6 45 W. 14 "ST.

body who comes with perfect impunity. The present law works admirably and keeps the peace on election days. It makes the policeman's duty easy. It lasts all day. The bill limits its restraint to "closing of the polis," just at the time when liquor may stimulate rows to disturb the counting or destroy the boxes. But this is not all the evil of the section. It permits the finn, tavern, or hotel, and new eating house, ifcensee to sell and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors to all who eat on his premises during both sunday and election day. So an eating-house next door to the polls may get anybody drunk who luys a doughnut or a couple of crackers with his whiskey and takes both on the premises. These Sunday and election day privileges will be one great cause for converting regular saloons into the eating-house saloons. The changes in this section overthrow the long-settled policy of the law—to preserve the Sabbath from pollution, and the peace of our elections from dutulkenness, riot and crime. That policy should be maintained with loyal, if not religious, purity.

Section 20 of the bill has several changes, which are not improvements, but tend to make it more difficult for the court to punish violations. In Section 22, "give away" is kept in the bill to preserve the peace at fairs. Why is it not quite as important to accomplish that on Sunday, and at the elections? It is right in both cases. The commission are to be thanked for preserving it in one. And then the special licenses of Section 23, at baits and enter-naturancents, "to sell during all hours after midnight," upon licensed premises, are a new device to get more liquor into men and women, which the law knows nothing of now.

Taking all these things together and looking at them in the light of past experience, no one can fall to see that the bill roported is a fearful departure from the intelligent and Christianized spirit of the age which seeks in every legitimate mode to diminish licenses, restrain their evis, remove their tempstations and crims out

PRIVILEGES TO EXISTING RUM-SELLERS. But the bill is obnoxious also in the objection that it favors the present licensed liquor dealers wherever it thouches them—to the extent almost of making it favors the present licensed liquor dealers wherever it thouches them—to the extent almost of making them a privileged class. It does this by embarrassing proceedings to revoke their licenses. In towns it prevents commissions from meeting to prosecute or revoke, by limiting to one session in a year, except for increasing licenses (see Section 14). It adds by the forms of license, greatly to their powers or privileges, if preserves them against diminution by a provision professedly designed to lessen the number of licenses (section 10). It levels the Sabbath to the reach of a perion of them for desecrations now forbidden. In relieves them from a large number of requirements touching their character—touching the necessity of getting the landbord's consent to a continued dramstop to which he may be utterly opposed (Section 28). It excuses them from the requirement to be citizens of the United States and residents of this state (Section 31). And it allows them to self their liquors within two hundred feet of a cemetery, church, church-mission, school-house, academy, college, hospital, asylum or reformatory, and makes them privileged both as to promises and person (Section 31). It gives to their licenses elements of property which the statutes and the courts have hitherto denied them, by making them negotiable and descendible. (Section 34). It throws around their licenses protection against revocation by both the commissioners and the courts (Section 35). The Board has discretion to revoke for a felony and for various offences for which revocation is now absolute upon conviction; and at the close of Section 35 it takes away revocation before the license must be revoked. The liquor-dealer may violate all of them once (except those specially named in Section 39), and no power can touch his license.

By Section 33 the courts must report convictions to the Board of Recise but its power, as given by some of the former acts, to proceed to revoke by ladgment is taken away. The Section 30 of the bill, proceedings to proce